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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,163	12/15/2000	Koichi Yoshimi	1614.1103	8082
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STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			O#BRIEN, BARRY J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2183	

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action

Application No.

09/736,163

Applicant(s)

YOSHIMI, KOICHI

Examiner

Barry J. O'Brien

Art Unit

2183

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 09 August 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☒ The period for reply expires 4 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
(a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
(b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
(c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
(d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☒ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☐ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☐ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: _____

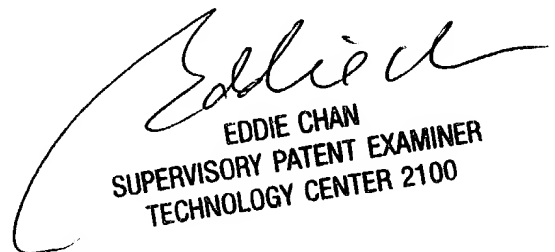
Claim(s) objected to: _____

Claim(s) rejected: _____

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____

8. ☐ The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
10. ☐ Other: _____

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: On page 5 of the After Final amendment, the Applicant argues, essentially, that the prior art of record has taught the "updating" of the branch prediction data on a process switch, whereas the invention as claimed has taught the "initializing" of branch prediction data on a process switch. However, the definition of "initialize" can simply be "to set a starting position or value" (for example, see Webster's II New College Dictionary, p.570). Thus, the reloading and updating of the pattern history table (see Col.8 lines 56-59) is, in fact, initializing the branch prediction data on a process switch so that the correct branch prediction data is available for the corresponding process by setting the starting position of the current pattern history table for the recently switched-to process.


EDDIE CHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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Preface

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gloria, fame.] 1. Not glorious. 2. Dishonorable; ignominious. — **in-glo'ri-ous-ly** *adv.* — **in-glo'ri-ous-ness** *n.*

in-got (in'got) *n.* [ME, mold for casting metal, alteration of OFr. *lingot*, metal ingot.] 1. A mass of metal shaped in a bar or block. 2. A casting mold for metal.

in-grain (in-grān') *vt.* — **-grained, -grain-ing, -grains.** 1. To impress indelibly on the mind or nature: **INFUSE**. 2. *Archaic.* To dye or stain into the fiber of. — *adj.* 1. Deeply rooted: **INSTILLED**. 2. Dyed in the yarn before weaving or knitting. 3. Made of fiber or yarn dyed before weaving. — *Used esp. of rugs.* — *n.* 1. Yarn or fiber dyed before manufacture. 2. An article made of ingrain yarn, as a carpet.

in-grained (in-grān'd) *adj.* 1. Worked deeply into the texture or fiber. 2. Firmly established: **DEEP-SEATED**.

in-grate (in'grāt) *n.* [ME *ingrat*, ungrateful < Lat. *ingratus*: *in-*, not + *gratus*, pleasing, thankful.] An ungrateful person.

in-gra-ti-ate (in-grā'shē-āt') *vt.* — **-at-ed, -at-ing, -ates.** [in- + *gratia*, favor < *gratus*, pleasing.] To try to insinuate (oneself) into the good graces or favor of another. — **in-gra'ti-a'tion** *n.* — **in-gra'ti-a-to'ry** (shē-ā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

in-gra-ti-at-ing (in-grā'shē-āt'ing) *adj.* 1. Pleasing; agreeable. 2. Calculated to please or win favor. — **in-gra'ti-at'ing-ly** *adv.*

in-grat-i-tude (in-grāt'it-ōd', -tōd') *n.* [ME < OFr. < LLat. *ingrātudo* < *ingratus*, ungrateful. — *see* **INGRATE**.] Lack of gratitude.

in-gre-di-ent (in-grē'dē-ent) *n.* [ME < Lat. *ingrediens*, *pr.* part. of *ingredi*, to enter: *in-*, in + *gradi*, to step.] A constituent element of a mixture or compound.

in-gress (in'grēs) *n.* [ME *ingresse* < Lat. *ingressus* < *p.* part. of *ingredi*, to enter. — *see* **INGREDIENT**.] 1. Also **in-gres-sion** (in-grēs'hōn). A going in or entering. 2. Permission or right to enter.

in-gres-sive (in-grēs'iv) *adj.* 1. Of or involving ingress. 2. **INCH-ATIVE**. 2. — **in-gres'sive** *n.* — **in-gres'sive-ness** *n.*

in-group (in'groop') *n.* *Informal.* A group united by common beliefs, attitudes, and interests and usu. excluding outsiders.

in-growing (in'gro'ing) *adj.* Growing inward.

in-grown (in'gron') *adj.* 1. Grown abnormally into the flesh < *an ingrown toenail* >. 2. Grown within: **INNATE**.

in-growth (in'groth') *n.* 1. The act of growing inward. 2. Something growing inward.

in-gui-nal (in'gwō-nal) *adj.* [Lat. *inguinalis* < *inguen*, groin.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the groin.

in-gur-gi-tate (in-gūr'jī-tāt') *vt.* — **-tat-ed, -tat-ing, -tates.** [Lat. *ingurgitare*, *ingurgitāt*: *in-*, in + *gurgis*, whirlpool.] To swallow greedily or in excessive amounts; **GUZZLE**. — **in-gur'gi-ta'tion** *n.*

in-hab-it (in-hāb'it) *v.* — **-it-ed, -it-ing, -its.** [ME *enhabiten* < OFr. *enhabiter* < Lat. *inhabitare*: *in-*, in + *habitare*, to dwell, freq. of *habere*, to have.] — *vt.* 1. To reside in. 2. To be present in. — *vi.* *Archaic.* To have. — *vt.* 1. To reside in. 2. To be present in. — *vi.* *Archaic.* To dwell. — **in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** *n.* — **in-hab'it-a-ble** *adj.* — **in-hab'it-a'tion** *n.* — **in-hab'it-a'tor** *n.*

in-hab'it-a-tion (in-hāb'it-ā-shən) *n.* — **in-hab'it-a'tor** *n.*

in-hab'it-a-tion (in-hāb'it-ā-shən) *n.* — **in-hab'it-a'tor** *n.*

in-hab'it-a-tion (in-hāb'it-ā-shən) *n.* — **in-hab'it-a'tor** *n.*

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in-hab'it-a-tion (in-hāb'it-ā-shən) *n.* — **in-hab'it-a'tor** *n.*

in-hib'it-a-ble *adj.* — **in-hib'it-ive, in-hib'it-to'ry** (-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

in-hib'it-er (in-hib'it-ēr) *n.* *var.* of **INHIBITOR**.

in-hi-bi-tion (in'hā-bish'ōn, in'ā-) *n.* 1. The act of inhibiting or state of being inhibited. 2. Something that restrains, blocks, or suppresses. 3. Conscious or unconscious restraint of a behavioral process, a desire, or an impulse. 4. a. The condition or process that inhibits a chemical reaction. b. The condition or process that stops or restrains the function of an organ or a biological agent such as an enzyme.

in-hib'it-tor also **in-hib'it-er** (in-hib'it-ēr) *n.* 1. A substance used to retard an undesirable reaction < a rust inhibitor >. 2. One that inhibits.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-hōs'pī-tā-bəl, in'hō'spīt'ā-bəl) *adj.* 1. Showing no hospitality: **UNFRIENDLY**. 2. Not affording shelter or sustenance < the inhospitable regions of the Arctic >. — **in-hos'pī-ta-ble-ness, in-hos'pī-tal'i-ty** *n.* — **in-hos'pī-ta-bly** *adv.*

in-house (in'hous') *adj.* Being or coming from within an organization < an in-house publication >.

in-hu-man (in-hyōō'mān) *adj.* [Lat. *inhumanus*: *in-*, not + *humanus*, human.] 1. a. Lacking kindness or pity: **BRUTAL**. b. Lacking emotional warmth: **COLD**. 2. Not in accord with human needs < an inhuman atmosphere >. 3. Not of ordinary human form: **MONSTROUS**.

in-hu-man-ly *adv.* — **in-hu'man-ness** *n.*

in-hu-mane (in'hyoō-mān') *adj.* Lacking pity or compassion: **CRUEL**. — **in-hu-mane-ly** *adv.*

in-hu-man-i-ty (in'hyoō-mān'itē) *n.* *pl.* — **-ties.** 1. Lack of pity or compassion. 2. An inhuman or cruel act.

in-hume (in-hyōōm') *vt.* — **-humed, -hum-ing, -humes.** [Lat. *inhumare*: *in-*, in + *humus*, earth.] To bury in a grave: **INTER**. — **in-hu-ma'tion** *n.* — **in-hum'er** *n.*

in-im-i-cal (in-im'it-kəl) *adj.* [Lat. *mimicilis* < Lat. *mimicus*, enemy. — *see* **ENEMY**.] 1. Injurious or harmful in effect: **ADVERSE** < eating habits inimical to good nutrition >. 2. Hostile: unfriendly < a stern and inimical glare >.

in-im-i-ta-ble (in-im'it-ā-bəl) *adj.* Defying imitation: **MATCHLESS**. — **in-im'it-a-bil'i-ty** *n.* — **in-im'it-a-bly** *adv.*

in-iq-ui-tous (in-ik'wi-təs) *adj.* Of or marked by wickedness: **SINFUL**. — **in-iq'ui-tous-ly** *adv.* — **in-iq'ui-tous-ness** *n.*

in-iq-ui-ty (in-ik'wi-tē) *n.* *pl.* — **-ties.** [ME *iniquitate* < OFr. < Lat. *iniquitas* < *iniquus*, unjust, harmful: *in-*, not + *aequus*, equal.] 1. Wickedness: sinfulness. 2. A grossly immoral act: **SIN**.

in-i-tial (in-īsh'əl) *adj.* [Lat. *initialis* < *initium*, beginning < *initus*, *p.* part. of *inire*, to enter: *in-*, in + *ire*, to go.] 1. Happening or being at the very beginning: **FIRST**. 2. Denoting the first letter or letters of a word. — *n.* 1. *often initials.* The first letter or letters of a person's name or names, used as a shortened signature or for identification. 2. The first letter of a word. 3. A large, often highly decorated letter set at the opening of a chapter, verse, or paragraph. — *vt.* — **-tial-ed, -tial-ing, -tials** also **-tialled, -tial-ling, -tials.** To sign or mark with initials. — **in-i'tial-ly** *adv.*

in-i-tial-ize (in-īsh'ē-līz') *vt.* — **-ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es.** *Computer Sci.* To set to a starting position or value. — **in-i'tial-i-za'tion** *n.* — **in-i'tial-iz'er** *n.*

initial teaching alphabet *n.* An alphabet with 44 symbols, each of which represents a single sound, used to teach beginning reading of English.

in-i-ti-ate (in-īsh'ē-āt') *vt.* — **-at-ed, -at-ing, -ates.** [Lat. *initiare*, *initiat*: *in-*, in + *itiare*, to begin. — *see* **INITIAL**.] 1. To cause to begin < initiated the autumn music season >. 2. To introduce (a person) to a new field, interest, skill, or activity. 3. To admit into membership, as with ceremonies or ritual. — *adj.* — **(-it)**. Initiated. — *n.* — **(-ity)**. 1. One who has been initiated. 2. A novice: beginner. — **in-i'ti-a'tor** *n.*

in-i-ti-a-tion (in-īsh'ē-ā-shən) *n.* 1. A. An act or instance of initiating. B. The state of being initiated. 2. A ceremony, ritual, test, or period of instruction with which an organization admits a new member to office or knowledge.

in-i-ti-a-tive (in-īsh'ē-ā-tiv) *n.* 1. The power, ability, or instinct to begin or to follow through energetically with a plan or task. 2. The first step: opening move < opponents who seized the initiative >. 3. a. The right or power to introduce a new legislative measure. b. The right and procedure by which citizens can propose a law by petition and ensure its submission to the electorate. — *adj.* 1. Of or relating to initiation. 2. Used to initiate. — **on (one's) own initiative.** Without prompting or direction from others. — **in-i'ti-a-tive-ly** *adv.*

in-i-ti-a-to'ry (in-īsh'ē-ā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* 1. Introductory: *initiat*. 2. **INITIATIVE**.

in-ject (in-jēkt') *vt.* — **-ject-ed, -ject-ing, -jects.** [Lat. *injectus*, *p.* part. of *inicare*, to put in: *in-*, in + *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To force or drive (a fluid) into something < inject gasoline into the cylinder >. 2. a. To introduce (a fluid) into the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle, blood vessels, or a bodily cavity. b. To introduce a fluid into. 3. To introduce into conversation or consideration < inject a touch of seriousness into the discussion >. 4. To place into an orbit, trajectory, or stream. — **in-jec'tor** *n.*

in-jec-tion (in-jēk'shən) *n.* 1. The act of injecting fluid, esp. a dose of liquid medicine.

in-ju-di-cious (in'jū-dish'əs) *adj.* Lacking or without judgment or discretion < injudicious schemes >. — **in-ju-di-cious-ness** *n.*

in-junc-tion (in-jūngk'shən) *n.* [LLat. *inunctio*, *inunctus*, *p.* part. of *inungere*, to enjoin: *in-*, in + *ungere*, to enjoin.] The act or an instance of enjoining. 2. Law. A court party from a given course of action. — **in-junc'ti**

in-jure (in'jor) *vt.* — **-jured, -jur-ing, -jures.** [Bac-jury.] 1. To cause physical harm to: **HURT**. 2. To impair. 3. To cause distress to: **WOUND** < injured commit an injustice or offense against: **WRONG** >.

in-ju-ri-ous (in-jū-ri'əs) *adj.* 1. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. 2. A. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. B. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. C. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. D. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. E. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. F. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. G. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. H. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. I. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. J. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. K. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. L. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. M. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. N. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. O. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. P. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. Q. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. R. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. S. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. T. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. U. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. V. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. W. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. X. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. Y. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**. Z. Causing or tending to cause physical harm to: **HURT**.

in-ju-ri-ous-ly *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness** *n.*

in-ju-ry (in'jū-ri) *n.* *pl.* — **-ries.** [ME *injure* < Lat. *injurare*: *in-*, not + *ius*, law.] 1. person, property, reputation, or thing. 2. A wound damage. 3. Law. A wrong or damage done to a person, property, reputation, or rights when caused by the other. 4. Obs. An insult.

in-just-ice (in-jūs'tis) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *injustus*: *in-*, not + *justus*, just.] 1. a. Lack of just another's rights or of what is right. 2. A specific wrong < injustice >. — **in-just-ice-ly** *adv.*

ink (ink) *n.* [ME *inke* < OFr. *enque* < LLat. *encaui* Gk. *enkauston* < *enkaiein*, to paint in encaustic.] A pigmented liquid or paste used esp. for writing or liquid secreted by cuttlefish and other cephalopods.

ink-ing, inks. To mark or stain with ink.

ink'y *adj.*

ink-ber-ry (ink'ber'ē) *n.* 1. A shrub, *Ilex glabra*: America, bearing black berrylike fruit. 2. Pokeweed inkberry.

ink-blot (ink'blōt) *n.* 1. A blotted pattern of ink resembling an inkblot and used in the Rorschach inkblot test.

ink-horn (ink'hōrn) *n.* A small container holding writing ink. — *adj.* Bookish: *recondite*.

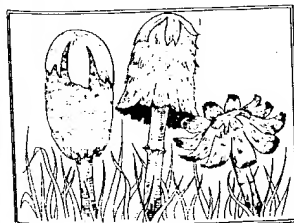
ink-ling (ink'ling) *n.* (Perh. < ME *inklen*, to m slight suggestion.) 2. A vague notion or idea.

ink sac *n.* Biol. An organ containing ink, locate some cephalopods.

ink-stand (ink'stānd) *n.* 1. A tray or rack for ink, pens, and ink. 2. An inkwell.

ink-well (ink'wel') *n.* A small reservoir for ink.

inky cap (ink'kē) *n.* A mushroom of the genus *Psilocybe* that dissolves into a dark liquid on maturing.



inky

in-lace (in-lās') *v.* *var.* of **ENLACE**.

in-laid (in-lād') *adj.* 1. Set into a surface in a decorative pattern set into a surface.

in-land (in'land) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or part of a country or area. 2. Operating or apply of a country: **DOMESTIC**. — *adv.* In, toward, or (land', -land). The interior of a country or area.

in-law (in'lō') *n.* [Back-formation < such mother-in-law.] A relative by marriage.

in-lay (in-lā', in'lā') *vt.* — **-laid, -lay-ing, -l**

pieces of wood) into a surface to form a design in such designs. 2. To insert (e.g., a photo a book. — *n.* (in'lā'). 1. Material set into a surface to form a design. 2. A design, pattern, or decoration in solid dental filling fitted to a cavity and cen lay'er *n.*

in-let (in'lēt', -lit) *n.* 1. A recess, as a bay or a stream or bay leading inland, as from the narrow passage of water, as between two islands to a culvert. 5. An opening providing a me

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